

HECURA: Exploiting Asymmetry in Performance and Security Requirements for I/O in High-end Computing

Patrick McDaniel and Anand Sivasubramaniam HECIWG FSIO 2007 Workshop Arlington, VA -- August 6th, 2007

E.g.: High-Performance Grid



- The first 5 minutes of processing atmospheric data received from remote instruments represents an order of magnitude reduction in data volume
 - Terabytes of data
 - Short lifetimes
 - Integrity is paramount
 - Experimenters trusted



Q: How do you tune the data collection and application to process this much data efficiently and securely?

Storage Challenges

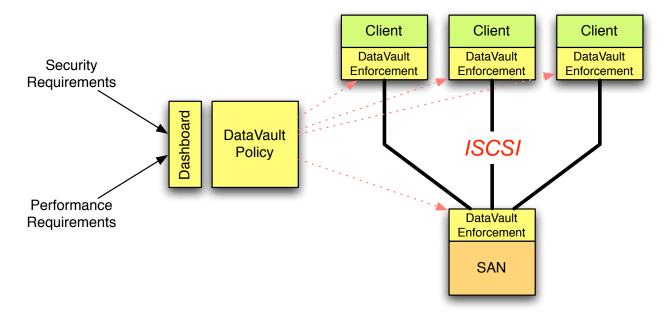


- Storage in high-end computing environments faces:
 - ▶ Each environment has unique security requirements
 - ▶ Each data type may warrant different mechanisms
 - Each application has different performance/security tolerances
 - ▶ Each storage architecture has different price/performance
- Thus, a high-end deployment represents a complex and constantly evolving performance and security tradeoff.
- Reality: current storage systems fail to assess and implement complex a storage calculus
 - Security and performance are not orthogonal concerns
- *Problem*: security necessarily introduced on critical I/O path

DataVault



DataVault: a runtime configurable storage system



- Optimization: find protocol behaviors and enhancements that meet security and performance profile: policy
 - lazy encryption, deferred authentication, deferred access control
- Target: Cluster Systems and SANs

Research Threads

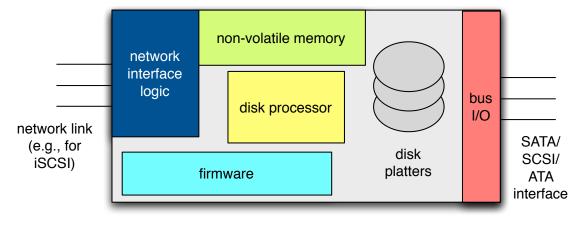


- Policy Architectures/enforcement: meeting security requirements and solutions for next generation storage
 - Architecture/hardware enhancements
 - Security policies, specifications
 - Cryptographic constructions
- Performance: evaluating performance optimizations in storage systems
 - Architecture enhancements
 - Protocol Improvements
 - Cryptographic constructions

Security Policy Architectures



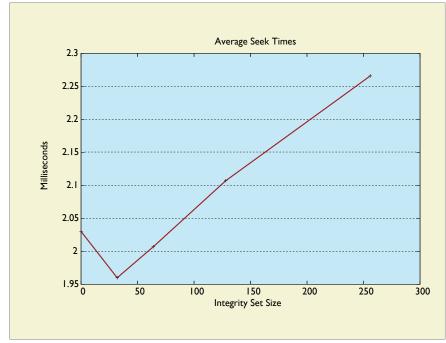
- New storage architectures can be used to implement security policy enforcing services at the disk layer
- Hybrid hard drives combine spinning disk platters with non-volatile memory banks within drive enclosure
- Vision: use NVRAM as a repository for security metadata along with on-disk processing capabilities to allow for storage-level policy enforcement



Security Policy Architectures



- Applications
 - authenticated encryption
 - capability systems
 - information flow
- Integrity sets trade off NVRAM storage for disk performance

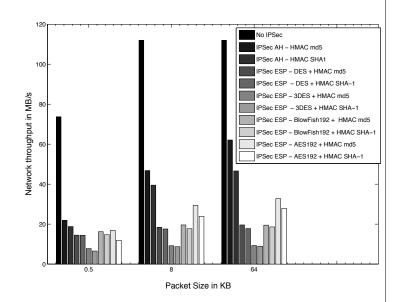


- performance is helped by spatial locality of information on disks
- Updates become more efficient as file sizes get larger (e.g., small portion of 2 GB file changes, only that portion needs recalculation rather than the entire file)
- Preliminary publication: Kevin Butler, Stephen McLaughlin, and Patrick McDaniel. Non-Volatile Memory and Disks: Avenues for Policy Architectures. First Computer Security Architecture Workshop (CSAW 2007), November 2007.

Optimizing Security



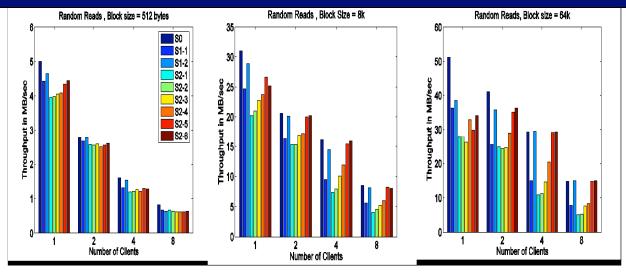
- *iSCSI* relies on *IPsec* to provide transport security, which exacerbates packet processing overheads
- Linux 2.6, 3Ghz intel: for 8 KB pkt AH degrades network throughput by 58%, ESP degrades by 74%
- Bottleneck: crypto, then TCP
 - IPsec unaware of caching behavior
- Solution: lazy mechanisms



- lazy decryption: store encrypted data on server, only clients decrypt (move conf. to iSCSI layer, use IKE for key mgmt.)
- lazy authentication: delay authentication and perform operations at client (N.B.: in both cases, headers are immediately processed)

Performance Tradeoffs





- smaller block sizes dominated by network processing, larger block sizes dominated by crypto processing
- lazy approaches outperform IPsec with a performance increase of 30-40% over ESP for large block sizes, depending on workloads (rawio, BTIO, dbench)
- Preliminary publication: S. Chaitanya, K. Butler, A. Sivasubramaniam, P. McDaniel, and M. Vilayannur. Design, implementation and evaluation of security in iSCSI-based network storage systems. 2nd International Workshop on Storage Security and Survivability, 2006.

Summary



- Addressing security and performance of HEC:
 - Exploiting behavior of protocols can allow crypto optimizations
 - Lazy security: Scalability leveraging endpoints to offset costs
 - New cryptographic constructions: ABE, IBE, new modes
 - Policy specification: how to express security requirements
- Future: detailed simulation and experimentation will provide better understanding of tradeoffs and challenges, and lead to generalizations ...
 - Disksim, further experiment NVRAM extensions
 - Direct measurement (iSCSI, others..), applications ...
 - DataVault: new optimizations, interfaces, schedulers

Other Project Details



- Faculty Funded
 - Patrick McDaniel
 - Anand Sivasubramaniam
- Students Funded
 - Kevin Butler, PSU
 - Shiva Chaitanya, PSU
- Collaborations
 - Trent Jaeger, PSU
 - Bhuvan Urgaonkar, PSU
- Issuses: none



Publications



Other Related Publications:

- William Enck, Patrick McDaniel, Shubho Sen, Panagiotis Sebos, Sylke Spoerel, Albert Greenberg, Sanjay Rao, and William Aiello. Configuration Management at Massive Scale: System Design and Experience. Proceedings of the USENIX Annual Technical Conference, June 2007. Santa Clara, CA.
- Boniface Hicks, Kiyan Ahmadizadeh, and Patrick McDaniel. Understanding Practical Application Development in Security-Typed Languages. 22st Annual Computer Security Applications Conference (ACSAC), pages 153--164, December 2006. Miami, Fl. (best student paper).
- Boniface Hicks, Dave King, and Patrick McDaniel. Jifclipse: Development Tools for Security-Typed Applications. Proceedings of the 2nd ACM SIGPLAN Workshop on Programming Languages and Analysis for Security (PLAS '07), June 2007. San Diego, CA.
- Boniface Hicks, Sandra Rueda, Trent Jaeger, and Patrick McDaniel. Integration of SELinux and Security-typed Languages. Proceedings of the 2007 Security-Enhanced Linux Workshop, March 2007. Baltimore, MD.

Contact Info



Contact: mcdaniel@cse.psu.edu

http://siis.cse.psu.edu/

http://www.cse.psu.edu/~emcc/